IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CRIMINAL ACTION

vs.

No. 04-53 Erie

JONTEE DAMON RUSSELL,

Defendant.

Transcript of GUILTY PLEA commencing on FEBRUARY 1, 2005 United States District Court, Erie, Pennsylvania BEFORE: HONORABLE MAURICE B. COHILL, JR., DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For USA:

Marshall Piccinini, Esq. Assistant U.S. Attorney

Federal Courthouse 17 South Park Row Erie, PA 16501

For the Defendant:

Anthony Logue, Esq. 2622 Parade Street Erie, PA 16504

Court Reporter:

Karen M. Earley, RDR-CRR 619 U.S. Courthouse

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

412-201-2660

Proceedings reported by mechanical stenography. Transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (February 1, 2005, 9:30 a.m. In open court.) 3 THE COURT: Mr. Logue, as I understand it, Mr. Russell has indicated a desire to enter a plea of quilty 4 5 to Count 1 of the indictment, is that correct? 6 MR. LOGUE: That is correct. 7 THE COURT: Mr. Russell, would you stand and be 8 sworn, please. 9 JONTEE DAMON RUSSELL, DEFENDANT HEREIN, WAS SWORN. 10 THE COURT: Mr. Russell, do you understand that now 11 that you have been sworn, your answers to my questions are 12 being given under oath, and you would be subject to the 13 penalties of perjury or making a false statement if you don't answer truthfully, do you understand that? 14 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 16 THE COURT: Can you state your name, please. 17 THE DEFENDANT: Jontee Damon Russell, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: What is your date of birth? 19 THE DEFENDANT: 4-4-84. 20 THE COURT: What was your last address? 21 THE DEFENDANT: 428 East 13th Street. 22 THE COURT: Erie? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 24 THE COURT: How far did you go in school? 25 THE DEFENDANT: To 11th grade, sir.

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THE COURT: Mr. Logue, have you been able to
communicate with your client to the sense he understands you,
and you understand him?
           MR. LOGUE: Yes, Your Honor.
           THE COURT: Mr. Russell, have you currently or been
under the care of a physician or psychiatrist?
           THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
           THE COURT: Have you been hospitalized or treated
for a narcotic condition?
           THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
           THE COURT: Have you been hospitalized or treated
for alcohol abuse?
           THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
           THE COURT: Have you been hospitalized or treated
for mental illness?
           THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
           THE COURT: Are you under the influence of any
narcotic drug, medicine, pills, or alcoholic beverage today?
           THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
           THE COURT: Have you taken any drugs, medicine, or
pills or drunk any alcoholic beverages in the past 24 hours?
           THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
           THE COURT: How do you feel physically and mentally
right now?
           THE DEFENDANT: I'm fine, sir.
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                THE COURT: You clearly understand exactly what is
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     happening here now?
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                THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
                THE COURT: Do either of you attorneys have any
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     doubt as to the defendant's competence to plead at this time?
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                MR. LOGUE: Not on behalf of the defendant, no.
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                MR. PICCININI: The government does not, Your
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     Honor.
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                THE COURT: Based on the answers to the foregoing
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     questions, we find the defendant is competent to plead.
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                Mr. Russell, have you had an ample opportunity to
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     discuss your case with your attorney?
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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                THE COURT: Have you told him all the facts in
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     connection with the charges?
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                THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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                THE COURT: Are you satisfied with the job that he
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     has done for you?
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                THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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                THE COURT: I want to go over with you now just
     what your constitutional rights would be if this case were to
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     go to trial, Mr. Russell.
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                First of all, do you understand under the
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     constitution and the laws of the United States, you are
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     entitled to a speedy and public trial by a jury of the charges
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contained in the indictment? 1 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 3 THE COURT: Do you understand that you have the 4 right to an attorney at every stage of the proceedings in your 5 case, and that if at any time you can't afford an attorney, 6 one will be provided for you without charge? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 8 THE COURT: Do you understand that at your trial, 9 you would be presumed to be innocent, and the government would be required to prove you guilty by competent evidence and 10 11 beyond a reasonable doubt to the satisfaction of the judge and 12 the unanimous jury? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 13 THE COURT: Do you understand that being presumed 14 15 to be innocent means you would not have to prove you were not 16 innocent? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 18 THE COURT: Do you understand that at the trial, 19 the witnesses for the government would have to come to court 20 and testify in your presence, and your attorney or you can 21 cross-examine the witnesses for the government, object to 22 evidence offered by the government, and offer evidence on your 23 behalf?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: Do you understand that at the trial,

you would be entitled to compulsory process to call witnesses, that is, you could subpoena witnesses and compel them to come to court to testify for you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that at the trial, you would have the right to testify, if you chose to do so, but you would also have the right not to testify, and no inference or suggestions of guilt could be drawn from the fact that you did not testify?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If you do enter a plea of guilty today, you understand that you will have to waive your right to a trial and the other rights I just described, and there will not be a trial of any kind, and I will enter a judgment of guilty and sentence you on the basis of your guilty plea after considering a presentence report?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If you do enter a plea today, do you understand you will also have to waive your right not to incriminate yourself since I will ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are guilty, and you will have to acknowledge your guilt on the record?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that any statements regarding the event you may have made to the United States

attorney during the course of any plea negotiations cannot be 1 2 used against you in a trial in this case? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 3 4 THE COURT: Having discussed these rights with you, 5 is it still your wish to enter a plea of guilty today? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 7 THE COURT: And I take it you received a copy of 8 the indictment, the charge against you? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 10 THE COURT: And you have gone over that with 11 Mr. Loque? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 13 THE COURT: Just so it is clear on the record, we 14 have gone over this in court. I am going to read Count 1 15 aloud. 16 It says, The Grand Jury charges on or about July 30th, 2004, in the County of Erie in the Western District of 17 18 Pennsylvania, the defendants John T. Damon Russell and Lisa Marie Dacus did knowingly, intentionally, unlawfully possess 19 20 with intent to distribute and distribute five grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of 21 22 cocaine base in the form commonly known as crack, a Scheduled 23 II controlled substance, in violation of Title 21, United

States Code, Sections 841(a)(1) and 841(b)(1)(B)(iii), and

Title 18, United States Code, Section 2.

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That is what the indictment says, and I want to go over with you just what the government would have to prove in order to get a conviction if the case were to go to trial. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, in any criminal case, the government has to prove what are called elements of the offense, and for the offense of possession with intent to distribute, first of all, on or about the date set forth, that the defendants distributed or possessed with intent to distribute the controlled substance charged in the indictment. In this case, it's crack.

Secondly, that you did this knowingly and intentionally.

Third, cocaine base is a Scheduled II controlled substance pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 812(c) and Schedule Roman Numeral II (a)(4).

And, fourth, that the mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine was five grams or more.

Those are the four elements that the government would have to prove. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And has to present that beyond a reasonable doubt to the satisfaction of the judge and the

jury.

Now, I want to go over with you also the penalties here. There are two kinds of penalties that we concern ourselves with.

First, what the statute says, what the United
States Criminal Code says; and secondly, we have Sentencing
Guidelines, and the Sentencing Guidelines just as recently as
January were found to be unconstitutional by the United States
Supreme Court, but at the same time, they said the Courts are
supposed to regard these as advisory.

I'm going to go over with you a little more about the Sentencing Guidelines in a moment. Here is what the statute says. The statute calls for a term of imprisonment of not less than five years, to a maximum of 40 years, a fine not to exceed \$2 million, and a term of supervised release of at least four years.

Now, has he ever been convicted of a felony drug conviction before this?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: There's additional penalties if it is your second conviction. I will not bother with that then.

The Court also must impose a mandatory special assessment of \$100. Those are the statutory penalties.

Now, as I said, these guidelines are kind of unusual now. We used to be guided by them pretty much

completely, but since the Supreme Court says they are unconstitutional, we are not required to follow them, but at the same time, the Supreme Court wants us to consider them to be advisory.

Have you and Mr. Logue talked about how the Sentencing Guidelines might apply in your case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You understand that I won't be able to determine what the guideline advisory calls for in your case until after a presentence report has been completed and you and the government have had an opportunity to challenge the facts that are reported by the probation officer. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the sentence might be different from what either your attorney or the United States attorney might have predicted?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You understand that after it's been determined what guideline applies in the case, the judge has the authority in some circumstances to impose a sentence that is more severe or less severe than the sentence called for by the guidelines?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You understand under some

circumstances, you or the government might have the right to 1 2 appeal any sentence that I might impose? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 4 THE COURT: Do you understand that parole has been abolished, and if you are sentenced to prison, you would not 5 6 be released on parole? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Mr. Russell, has anyone threatened you 8 9 or anything else or forced you in any way to indicate you want 10 to plead guilty in this case? 11 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 12 THE COURT: Has he made a confession or admissions 13 to police or other representatives of the government? MR. PICCININI: He had. On November 19, 2004 in 14 15 the presence of counsel, he provided a statement. 16 THE COURT: If for any reason you feel any confession or admission of statement you made was not freely 17 18 and voluntarily made, you would be entitled to have an 19 evidentiary hearing or what we sometimes call a suppression 20 hearing prior to trial. They would have the Court determine if the confession or admission or statement was freely and 21 voluntarily made. 22 23 Would you wish me to conduct a hearing like that? 24 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: And I take it, Mr. Piccinini, there is

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a plea agreement here?

MR. PICCININI: There is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm going to ask him to tell us what is in that agreement, not read it, but tell me what's in it, and I'm going to ask if you gentlemen both agree with what he said.

MR. PICCININI: I marked the document Government Exhibit 1, and the significant terms of it include, first of all, recognition that the guidelines are advisory but an indication the Court will consider guidelines at the time of the sentence.

In Paragraph A1, the defendant sets forth his intention to plead guilty to the Count 1 indictment. There is various language in the plea letter that sets forth the defendant's intention to provide or attempt to provide cooperation to the United States.

In addition to Paragraph A1, the defendant waives his right to take a direct appeal from his conviction subject to the following conditions:

Those conditions being, one, if the United States appeals, he may appeal.

Second, he may also appeal if the sentence that you impose exceeds the statutory maximum or that it unreasonably exceeds the maximum guideline range determined by the Court.

In addition, the defendant waives his right to file

a habeas petition under 28 USC, Section 2255, attacking the conviction.

In addition to Paragraph B2, the government sets forth its intention to recommend a three level reduction for acceptance of responsibility here today.

In Paragraph B3, the government sets forth its intention to evaluate the nature, timeliness, and extent of any cooperation that's provided on Mr. Russell's behalf and consider whether at the time of the sentencing, within the U.S. Attorney's discretion, to file a 5K motion.

In Paragraph C1, the government sets forth the maximum and mandatory minimum penalties that the Court has explained today, as well as Paragraph C2, the parties stipulate that the amount of controlled substance, cocaine base, attributable to the defendant's conduct in this case would be 9.1 grams.

Those would be the significant terms of the plea letter, and I would provide it to counsel and the defendant for their signature at this time.

(Whereupon, defense counsel and defendant sign the form.)

MR. PICCININI: Your Honor, I would request admission of evidence of Government Exhibit 1.

THE COURT: We'll admit Exhibit 1. Mr. Logue, Mr. Piccinini's recital of the plea agreement, is that consistent with your understanding?

1 MR. LOGUE: Yes, it is. 2 Is that consistent with your THE COURT: 3 understanding, Mr. Russell? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 5 THE COURT: One thing, when I was going over with 6 you the elements that the government would have to prove, I 7 omitted something I wanted to say. The statute uses the term, the words, "knowingly 8 9 and willfully" in describing what's required to prove the case. I just want to make it clear to you the word 10 "knowingly" in the law means to do something voluntarily and 11 12 deliberately, not mistakenly or inadvertently; and an act is 13 to be said willfully in the law if it's done voluntarily and intentionally and with the specific intent to do something 14 15 that the law forbids, that is to say, with bad purpose, to either disobey or disregard the law. 16 In other words, the jury would have to consider 17 18 Do you understand that? that. 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 20 THE COURT: Mr. Russell, has anyone made any representation or promise to you other than what is in that 21 22 plea agreement that induced you to plead guilty? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Would you repeat that. 24 THE COURT: Yes. Has anybody made any 25 representation or promise to you other than the promises that are in the plea agreement that induced you to plead guilty?

Has anybody said anything to you to talk you into this outside what is in that plea agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: It's very important I have been told all of the relevant bargaining that has taken place because I want to guard against any possible misunderstanding of the terms of the plea bargain.

Is there any representation made by the United States attorney that is not absolutely clear in your mind? Do you understand everything that is in that agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that any recommendation of sentence that might have been agreed to by your lawyer and the prosecution or any agreement by the government not to oppose your attorney's requested sentence is not binding on me, and you might on the basis of your guilty plea receive up to the maximum sentence permitted by law? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if I choose not to impose a sentence that might be recommended by the prosecutor or by your lawyer and impose a more severe sentence, you will not, therefore, be entitled to withdraw your guilty plea?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 2 THE COURT: Has anyone made any prediction or 3 promise to you as to what your sentence will be? 4 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 5 THE COURT: Have any other out-of-court promises, representations, or agreements been made which require you to 6 7 respond untruthfully to any of my questions? 8 For instance, has anyone told you to tell me that 9 no promise of leniency was made when, in fact, a promise was 10 so made? 11 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 12 THE COURT: You understand that you may not at a 13 later date after today claim that there were any promises, representations, agreements, understandings, or threats made 14 15 by any person that motivated or caused you to enter this plea other than those that you had the opportunity to tell me about 16 17 here and now in open court? Do you understand that? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 19 THE COURT: Do you understand that no one can make 20 any promises for me as to how I will dispose of the case? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 22 THE COURT: Has anyone promised or predicted 23 leniency with respect to any sentence that I might impose? 24 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 25 THE COURT: It's very important because if anyone

has predicted or promised leniency, I'm putting you on notice right now that any representation they may have made is not binding on me, and I will sentence you according to my own conscience and following the law. Do you understand this?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: What made you decide to plead guilty, Mr. Russell?

THE DEFENDANT: Because, sir, I was wrong, and yes, I did sell crack cocaine, so I am going to take responsibility for my actions.

THE COURT: Did you discuss pleading guilty with your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I'm going to ask Mr. Piccinini now to tell me what the government will be expected to prove, and I will ask you if you agree with his statement of what the government will prove.

MR. PICCININI: Thank you, Your Honor.

If this matter proceeded to trial, the government would provide testimony from members of the Erie Area Gang Law Enforcement Safe Street Task Force that would provide information concerning the July 30th, 2004 sale of crack cocaine by the defendant to a confidential source.

On that particular date, a controlled purchase of crack cocaine was arranged by a consensually recorded phone

conversation which was made to the residence of Mr. Russell where the co-defendant Ms. Dacus answered the phone.

A previous arrangement has been made for the purchase of crack cocaine and the amount of money that would be necessary for that purchase. After Ms. Dacus fielded that phone conversation, during which both the source and Ms. Dacus used the term "Jolly Ranchers" as being a code word for the purchase of crack cocaine, the detail of the arrangements were then made, at which time law enforcement officers conducted surveillance.

The confidential source wore a body recorder and went to Mr. Russell's residence where the source itself had actually purchased crack cocaine from the defendant for the funds that were provided to him. The crack cocaine after having been obtained from Mr. Russell was sent to the Pennsylvania State Police Crime Laboratory for testing.

Testimony would come from forensic scientist Ted Williams who would indicate the quantity of cocaine was 9.1 grams and contained cocaine base commonly known as crack.

In addition, the testimony would include testimony from Special Agent Jason Crouts of the FBI indicating on November 19, 2004, Mr. Russell was interviewed and admitted his involvement in this offense. That would be the nature of the government's proof.

THE COURT: Is that a fair statement of what

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happened here, Mr. Russell?
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                THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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                THE COURT: Is that consistent with your
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     understanding, Mr. Loque?
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                MR. LOGUE: Yes, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: You do admit you were selling cocaine,
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     crack, you knew what it was, and you sold it to the person
     that bought it, is that right?
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                THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
                            In reviewing all the facts we discussed
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                THE COURT:
     here today, Mr. Russell, is it still your wish to enter a plea
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     of guilty and waive your right to a trial by jury?
                THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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                            Mr. Logue, how long have you consulted
                THE COURT:
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     with the defendant?
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                MR. LOGUE: Your Honor, I think approximately five
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     or six months.
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                THE COURT: And from the facts he has told you, do
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     you concur in his plea of guilty?
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                MR. LOGUE:
                            Yes, I do.
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                THE COURT:
                            Do you know of any reason he should not
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     plead quilty?
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                MR. LOGUE:
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                THE COURT: Do you have any question you want to
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     ask me, Mr. Russell?
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THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Since you do acknowledge you are, in fact, guilty as charged in Count 1 of the indictment, and based on our discussion today, I find you know your right to a trial, what the maximum possible punishment is, and you are voluntarily pleading guilty. I will accept your guilty plea and enter a judgment of guilty on your plea. I will ask you to sign the endorsement on the back of the indictment.

(Whereupon, defense counsel and defendant sign form.)

THE COURT: We note that Mr. Russell has signed the endorsement indicating he is now withdrawing his plea of not guilty entered December 1st, 2004 and now pleads guilty this 1st day of February 2005.

I'm going to order a presentence report here,
Mr. Russell, and Mr. Rea, the gentleman over at that table is
the probation officer who will be preparing that report. I
urge you to cooperate with him and answer his questions
because what's in that report is going to be very important as
far as what the sentence will be.

I have been given a sentencing date of May 11, 2005 at 11 a.m., May 11, 2005 at 11 a.m.

Is there anything further?

MR. PICCININI: There is nothing further, Your Honor.

(Whereupon, the above hearing was concluded.)

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I hereby certify by my original signature herein that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

S/Karen M. Earley

Karen M. Earley, RDR-CRR

Official Court Reporter